From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Dec. 31, 1858. The year closes with a revolution. Prince Alexander Kara Georgevitch of Servia has been deposed by the Servian Convention, and old Milosh Obrenovitch, who had to abdicate by the order of a similar Convention nineteen years ago, has been invited once more to occupy the throne. This affair, which seems at first eight unimportant, caunot fail to result in the gravest complications for the Turkish Empire; but in order to understand them we must turn our attention to the history and position of that country. Servia, the fertile province tween the Middle Danube and the Balksu Mountains, was in the middle ages always in a state of semi-independence, owing feudal allegiance in turn to the Byzantine Empire, to Hungary, and, later, to the Turks. But even this semi-independence was lost in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and the Turks incorporated Servia with the Servian Aristoc-

their empire. At that time their empire. At that time the Servian Aristoc-racy emigrated, and thus the Servian peasant, be-fore a serf, got his land in fee simple, subject to Turkish extortions. In the eighteenth century feudalism was reëstablished by the Turks, and the country given to a number of Mohammedan chief-tains, who undertook to serve with their retainerain the Turkish army as often as war was waged. It was against these feudal landlords that Kara George, that is to say, Black George, previously a non-commissioned officer in the Austrian army, led his countrymen in their war of independence between 1804 and 1810. He was illiferate, violent, cruel, and more than one murder stains his but he displayed considerable military memory; talent, and was at last recognized as I'rince of Servia under the suzerainty of the Porte, a fact principally due to Russian pro-tection. When, however, Russia, attacked by Napoleon, would not afford aid to Servia, Kara George was defeated and expelled by the Turks in 1810, who in this struggle had the sympathics of many Services on their side. Milosh Obreno-vitch, originally a swine herd, equally illiterate and still more cunning than Kara he opposed, soon succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Turks, then in gaining the confidence of his countrymen, in rousing them to a semblance

of insurrection, and finally in getting bimself confirmed as Prince of Servia by the Sultan, cislly because he had Kara George murdered in 1817, when this adventurer had retured to Servia. Milosh ruled the country in a very primitive way for full 20 years; still the country grew rich, prin cipally by producing pigs for the Vienna market; but with the increasing wealth the political and social position of the Servian farmers little by little inged. They became ashamed of a Prince who

was unable to read and to write, and wanted som security against the tyrannical freaks of the Princess Linbriza, who shot one of the most beautiful women of Possarovaez with her own hands out of The Russians wished to impress the Servian Princes with the importance of sition, and seconded the movement against Milosh, who, in 1839, was invited to abdicate in favor of his son Milan. The young Prince died, however, soon after, and his younger brother Michael succeeded him, but being principally addicted to plea-sure, and having no business habits. Russia found im unfit for the part destined for the Prince of

Servia, in the existing oriental complications. Michael, therefore, was expelled in 1842 by the Servian Convention, and Alexander, the son of Kara George, until then a tool of Russia, became Prince. Still, even he disappointed the Russians. In 1848 and in 1849, he, inindeed, sent lawless bands of adventurers to Hungary in the interest of Austria and Russia, but it was soon found out that these fillibusters could not be controled by Austrian officers and Russian orders; they fought for their own special objects and soon became troublesome to Austria. Prince Alexander was, however, about that time entirely won over to an Austrian policy, and when in the war of 1854, Russia expected a rising in Servia against the Turks, the Prince remained From that time his doom was scaled. Russian intrigues roused the Servians against their Prince, and old Milosh, who in the mean time had found out the great political maxim that in order to succeed with certainty in Europe, it is necessary to become attached to the Russian in-

terests, now reaps the benefit of his experience Though he is above seventy, his energy makes him more acceptable both to Servi and to Russia, than his son, the ex-Prince Michael This young man, however, has married one of the belles of Vienna, the Hungarian Countess Hunyardy, a strong-minded woman, well suited to rule a semi-civilized, energetic race, which, though illiterate, is far superior to the effete Molde-Wallachians, for whom Napoleon and the English Liberal press have so great sympathics. Milosh does not conceal his future policy, which consists having thus cut off Bosnia from the immediate contact with the Turkish Provinces, to get hold of Bosnia also. This plan is feasible, but equally dangerous to Austria and to the Porte; and, accordingly, both these powers are opposed to Milesh. It is, however, a dangerous matter, by opposing the Servian Convention, to precipitate the

Oriental difficulties and possibly to produce a war. Austria has already sent two regiments to garrison Semlin, opposite to Belgrade, and it is not impos-sible that we may soon hear of an Austro-Turkish occupation of Servia, in order to prevent the restoration of Milosh Obrenovitch.

RUSSIA.

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION. From Our Own Correspondent.
BERLIN, Dec. 29, 1858. The great "initiator" (to use a Mazzinian term)

of the Russian Revolution, the Emperor Alexander II , has taken a new step in advance. On Nov. 13, last, the Imperial Central Committee for the abolition of servitude finally signed its report to the Emperor, in which the bases are laid down on which the emancipation of the serfs is proposed to be carried out. The fundamental principles are the following:

ples are the following:

I. The peasants cease at once to be serfs, and enter into a state of "provisional obligation" toward their landlords. This state is to last for twelve years, during which they enjoy all the rights, personal and proprietary, of all other taxable subjects of the Empire. Seridom and all its attributes, are abolished forever, without any consideration being paid to their fermer proprietors; for, says the report, seridom was arbitrarily introduced by Crar Boris Godunov, " grew by an abuse of power into part and parcel of the common law, and thus, having been created by the will of the sovereign. As to a pecuniary consideration for its abolition, such a money payment in return tion for its abelition, such a money payment in return for rights which belong to the peasantry by nature, and should never have been taken away from them, would form, says the report, a disgraceful page, indeed, in Russian history.

in Russian history.

II. During the twelve years of provisional obligation, the peasant remains attached to the estate; in case the landlord cannot find him at least five of tines of land to cultivate for himself, he is at liberty to leave the estate. The same liberty is allowed him if he finds semebody else to cultivate his allotment, so

long as he pays his taxes to the Crown.

III. and IV. Every village community retains the possession of the dwelling-houses of its members, with their inclosures, farm-yards, garaens, &c., for which a rent of 3 per cent per annum on the appraised value is paid to the landford. The community has the right to compel the landford to have this value appraised by a mixed commission of two landfords and two peasants.

mixed commission of two landlords and two peasants.

*This is snything but correct. Borls Godunov (ukase of Nov. 2, 1861), but an end to the right of the peasantry to travel about the empire, and used them to the serate to which they belonged by birth or residence. Under his successors the power of the mobility over the peasantry increased rapidly, and a state of cert-dom became gradually the general condition of the latter. But this remained an illegal surposition on the part of the boars, small Peter the Great in 1723 seaking it. The peasants, without height freed from the boars which fettered them to the estates, now were also made the personal property of the noble sowner of halt estates, in obtained the right to bell them, simply or in lots, with or without the land, and, in consideration of this, was made personally responsible for them and their taxes to the government. Subsequently, Catharine II., by one stroke of the property for the order of the property of the mobile memby-acquired western and conthern provinces into serfs. But it would not so in Russian official documents to meanion such facts respecting Peter I and Catharine II.; and now Rosie Gottone's made to bear the responsibility of the sine of all his stocks sould not see the responsibility of the sine of all his stocks sould not see the responsibility of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the responsibility of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the responsibility of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the sine of all his stocks and the state of the state of all his stocks and the state of the state of all his stocks and the state of the state of all his stocks and the state of the state

Whenever the community please, they can buy their homesteads out and out by paying down the appraised

value.

V. The land allotments to be given by the landlords to the peacants are thus regulated: Where there are on an estate more than six destinations to each serf inscribed on it, every adult male peasant receives an allotment of arable land of nine destinations; where there is less land, two thirds of the whole arable land are desired to the peasants; and where there are so is less land, two thirds of the peasants; and where there are so many peasants on an estate that out of these two many peasants of an estate third there cannot be found five dessiatines, at least, thirds there cannot be found five dessiatines, at least, for every adult male, the land is divided into allotments of five dessiatines, and those who, by lot, are excluded the contract of five dessiatines. of five descentings, and those who, by lot, are excluded from receiving any, receive peasports from the village authorities, and are at therty to go where they like. As to firewood, the landlord is bound to find it for the peasants in his forests, at a price to be fixed beforehand.

VI. In return for these advantages, the peasant has the following correct to furnish to the landlord:
every dessiatine allotted, ten work days with a horse
every dessiatine allotted, ten work days with a horse every dessiatine allotted, ten work days with a horse and ten work days without (in care of nine dessiatines, 180 work days per annum). The value of his coreée is to be fixed, in money, in every government (province) after this rate, that one day of corrée is considered worth one-third only of one day of free labor. After the first seven years, one-seventh of these corrées, and in every following year another seventh, may be com-muted into a conversit.

VII. The personal terfs, such as are not attached to a particular estate, but to the family massion or the person of their lord, will have to serve their lords for person of their lord, will have to serve they may, how-ten years, but will receive wages. They may, how-ever, buy their liberty any time, at 300 roubles for a man and 100 roubles for a woman.

IX. The landlord remains the chief of the village into the chief of the village.

community, and has the right of veto agains their resolutions; but in such a case an appeal fies to a mixed commission of nobles and peasants. Such are the contents of this important docut, which expresses, in an indirect man-the ideas of Alexander II. on the great great social question of Russia. I have omitted chapters VIII, which treats of the organization of the village communities, and X which merely gives the legal forms in which the official documents relating to this change are to be made out. A very superficial comparison shows that this report is a mere continuation, and, indeed, a filling up, of the programme issued by the Central Committee last Spring, to the various corporations of nobles throughout the empire. This programme, the ten heads of which correspond exactly to the ten chap ters of the report, was, in fact, a mere form made out, to show the nobles in what direction they were to act, and which they were expected to fill up. But, the more they entered upon the question the greater was their repugnance; and it is very significant that after eight months, the government bave found themselves obliged to fill up this form themselves, and to draw up that plan which was to be supposed to be a spontaneous act of the

So much for the history of the above document;

ow for its contents.

If the Russian nobility do not think that the "4th of August" (1789) has yet arrived, and that so far there is no necessity of sacrificing their privileges on the altar of their country, the Russian Government is going a great deal faster; it has already arrived at the "declaration of the rights of man." What, indeed, do you think of Alexander II., proclaiming "rights which belong to the pensantry by nature, and of which they ought never to have been deprived?" Verily, these are strange times! In 1846, a Pope initiating a liberal movement; in 1858, a Russian Autocrat, a true samoderjetz vserossiiski, proclaiming rights of man! And we shall see that the C proclamation will have as world-wide an echo, and an ultimate effect of far greater magnitude than the

Pope's liberalism.

The first of the parties dealt with in this report is the nobility. If they refuse to celebrate a 4th of August, the Government tells them plainly enough that they will be compelled to do so. Every chapter of the report includes a pungent material loss to the aristocracy. One of the modes in which the nobles have turned their human capital was to hire them out, or to allow them, on payment of an annual sum (obrok), to travel about and gain a living as they pleased. This custom suited admirably both the purses of the nobles and the roving character of the Russian serf. It was one of the chief sources of income to the former. By chapter I, this is proposed to be done away with, without any payment in return. Not only this: By every serf to whom the lord canno chapter II. allet 5 dessintines of arable land is free in his own right, and can go where he pleases. III.-V., the lord is deprived of the free disposal of something like two-thirds of his land, and compelled to assign it to the peasants. It is true, they occupy it now, but under his control, and in consideration of services which were fixed entirely by Now, the land is to belong, in reality, to the peasants, who are made tenants in perpetuity, who obtain the right to buy, out and out, their homesteads, and whose services, though fixed at a very high rate, are yet to be immutably fixed by a legal enactment, and, worse still, may be com-muted at a (to them) pretty advantageous tariff. Even the drorerye, the domestic servants of the hall, are to be paid wages, and, if inclined, may buy their liberty. And what is worse, the seris are to receive the rights of all other citizens, which means to say that they will have the right, hitherto unknown to them, to bring actions against their lords, and to bear witness against them in Courts of law; and though the lords remain the chiefs of the peasants on their estates, and retain a certain jurisdiction over them, still the extortions by which a large portion of the Russian nobility have scraped together the means to keep fashionable lorettes in Paris and to gamble at German watering places, will undergo a vast limitation in future. But, in order to judge of the effect such a reduction of income would have upon the Russian nobles, let us cast a glance at their financial position. The whole territorial nobility of Russia is indebted to the Credit Banks (instituted by the Crown) in the sum of 400,000,000 silver roubles, for which sum about 13,000,000 of serfs are pledged to these banks. The whole of the serf population of Russia (excluding the Crown peasants) amounts to 23,-750,000 (census of 1857). Now it is evident that of the owners of serfs the smaller ones are the principal contractors of this debt, while the larger ones are comparatively free from debt. From the census of 1857 it appears that about 13,000,000 of

cumbered nobles of Russia. This may not be quite exact, but it comes near enough to be generally correct. The number of landed proprietors owning from one to 259 "souls," according to the census of 1857, is 105,540, while that of nobles owning 1,000 souls and above is not more than 4,015. Thus, it would appear that, at the lowest estimate, ninetenths of the whole Russian aristocracy are deeply indebted to the credit banks, or, what is tauta mount, to the Crown. But it is notorious that the Russian nobility are, moreover, indebted, to a large extent, to private individuals, bankers, tradesmen, Jews and usurers, and that the great majority are so heavily incumbered as to leave them but a nominal interest in their possessions. Those that were still struggling with ruin were completely broken down by the heavy sacrifices of the late war, when, with heavy taxes, both in men, money and correes, they found the egress for their produce shut up, and had to contract loans on ex-tremely onerous conditions. And now they are called upon entirely to resign, without any return, a great portion of their revenue, and to regulate the remainder of their income in a manner w will not only reduce it, but also maintain it at the reduced limit.

serfs belong to landlords owning less than 1,000 serfs each, while the remaining 10,750,000 belong to proprietors holding more than 1,000 serfs each.

It stands to reason that the latter will nearly represent the unencumbered, and the former the

With a nobility like the Russian, the consequences are easily foreseen. Unless they agree to see the great majority of their order ruined, or brought at once to bankruptey, in order to be merged in that class of bureaueratic nobles whose rank and position depends entirely upon the Gov-ernment, they must resist this attempt at enfranchising the peasantry. They do resist it; and if, as is evident, their present legal resistance will be of no avail against the sovereign will, they will be compelled to resort to other more telling means.

BERLIN, Dec. 31, 1858. The resistance of the Russian nobles against the Czar's schemes of emancipation, has already begun to manifest itself in a double way-the one passive, the other active. The personal harangues which

Alexander II., on his journey through several provinces, condescended to address to his nobles, harangues now mildly clothed in the garb of philanthropic appeals, now assuming the persuasive form of didactic exposition, now rising to the shrill tones of command and menace-what have all these speeches resulted in? The nobles listened to them in servile attitude with diminished heads, but in their hearts they felt that the Emperor, who came to herangue, coax, persuade, inform, and menace them, had ceased to be that almighty Czar whose will was to stand in the place of reason itself. Consequently, they dared to give a negative answer by giving no answer at all, by not receiving the Czar's sentiments, and by adopting the simple process of procrastination in their different committees. They left the Emperor no chance but that of the Roman Church: Compelle intrare. However, the dull monotony of that restive silence was boldig broken through by the St. Petersburg Nobility Committee, which indersed a paper drawn up by Mr. Platonoff, one of its members, and forming, fact, a "petition of rights." What was asked was nothing less than a parliament of nobles to decide jointly with the Government not only the great question of the hour, but all political questions. It was in vain that Mr. Lanskoi, the Minister of the Interior declined accepting this paper, and sent it back to the nobility with the angry remark, that it was not their business club together for the purpose of presenting peti-tions, but simply to deliberate upon the questions put to them by the Government. In the name of the Committee, Gen. Shuwaloff returned to the assault, and, by the menace of himself carrying the paper to the Emperor, compelled Mr. Lansko to receive it. Thus, the Russian nobility in 1858, as the Prench nobility in 1788, has given out the watchword of the Assemblee des Etats generaux. or, in the Muscovite vernacular of Senski Solor or Senskaja Duma. Thus, in their interested attempts at maintaining the antiquated social basis of the pyramid intact, the nobles themselves attack its political point of gravitation. Besides, the es-prit de vertige, as the old French emigrants styled the spirit of the age, has seized on them so violently, that the majority of the nobles go head over heels into the middle-class-joint-stock-company mania, while in the more western provinces the minority affects to lead and protect the new fangled hiterary agitation. To give some notion of those bold movements, it will suffice to say, that in 1858 the number of existing journals had already swelled to 180, while 109 fresh ones were announced for 1859. On the other hand there were founded in 1859. On the other hand there were founded in 1857, sixteen companies, with a capital of 303,900, 000 rubles, while, from January to August, 1858, 21 fresh new companies with a capital of 36,175,000

Let us now consider the other party changes intended by Alexander II. It is not to be forgotten how often the Russian Government has, before the eyes of the peasantry, conjured up the fata morgana of freedom. In the beginning of his reign, Alexander I. called upon the nobility to emancipate the peasants, but without suc-In 1812, when the peasantry were called on cess. to enrol themselves in the opolchenic (militia), emancipation from serfdom, if not officially still with the tacit consent of the Emperor, was held out as the reward for patriotism; the men who had defended Holy Russia could no longer be treated as slaves. Under Nicholas even, a series of ukases restricted the power of the nobles over their seris, authorized the latter (ukase of 1842) to conclude contracts with their owners as to the services to be rendered (by which indirectly they were admitted to plead in courts of law against their lords): undertook (1844) to guarantee, on the part of the Gov-ernment, the fulfillment of the engagements made by the peasants under such contracts; enabled the (1846) to buy their liberty, if the estate to which they were attached had to be sold by public auction; and enabled (1847) the corporation of serfs attached to such an estate, when first up for sale, to buy the whole estate. To the great astonishment of both government and nobles, it all at once appeared that the serfs were quite prepared for this, and actually did buy up one estate after the other; ney, that, in a great many cases, the landlord was but the nominal owner, having been liberated from his debts by the money of his own serfs who, of course, had taken such precautions as to secure to themselves virtually their own liberty and the property in the estate. When this came out, the property in the estate. When this came out, the Government, frightened at such symptoms of intelligence and energy among the seris, and at the same time by the outbreaks of 1848 in Western Europe, had to look out for a remedy against an enactment which threatened to gradually turn the nobility out of their estates. But it was too late to repeal ukase; and thus another ukase (March 15, 1848) extended the right of purchase, which so far had belonged to the commercial corporations of serfs only, to every individual serf. This measure not only tended to break up the associations, by villages and between the villages of a district, which hitherto had enabled the capital chase; it was, besides, seasoned with a few fications. The land could be bought by the serfs, but not the people attached to it; in other words, by buying the estate to which they belonged, the serfs did not buy their own freedom. On the con-trary, they remained serfs, and the whole purchasetransaction was, moreover, made subject to the the numerous nobles who held their property, so to say, in trust for their seris, were by the same ukase enabled and encouraged to break this trust and to recover full possession of their estates; all pleas on the part of the serfs being expressly excluded from the courts of law. Since then, all but the primary schools were closed to the serfs; and all hopes of emancipation appeared cut off, when the late war again compelled Nicholas to appeal to a general armament of the serfs, and to support this appeal, as usual, by promises of liberation from bondage, which the inferior servants of the Govern-

ment were ordered to spread among the peasantry.
That after such antecedents, Alexander II. ould feel himself compelled to proceed seriously o an emancipation of the peasants, is quite natural. The result of his efforts, and the outlines of his plans, so far as they have been matured, are before us. What will the peasantry say to a twelve years probation, accompanied by heavy corrées, at the end of which they are to pass into a state which the Government does not venture to describe in any particular! What will they say to an organization of communal government, jurisdiction and police, which takes away all the powers of demoratic self-government, hitherto belonging to every Russian village community, in order to system of patrimonial government, vested in the hands of the landlord, and modeled upon the Prussian rural legislation of 1808 and 1809?—a system utterly repugnant to the Russian peasant, whose whole life is governed by the village association, who has no idea of individual landed property, but considers the association to be the proprietors of

the soil on which he lives. If we recollect that since 1842 the insurrections

of serfs against their landlords and stewards have become epidemic; that something like sixty nobles -according, even, to the official statistics of the Ministry of the Interior-have been annually murdered by the peasants; that during the late war the insurrections increased enormously, and in the western provinces were directed chiefly against the Government, (a conspiracy was formed for an surrection to break out the moment the Anglo-French army—the foreign enemy—approached!)
—there can be little doubt that, even if the nobility does not resist the emancipation, the attempt to realize the committee's proposals must be the sig-nal for a tremendous configuration among the rural population of Russia. But the nobility are sure to resist; the Emperor, tossed about between state ne essity and expediency, between fear of the nobles and fear of the enraged peasants, is sure to vacillate; and the serfs, with expectations worked up to the highest pitch, and with the idea that the Car is for them, but held down by the nobles, are surer than ever to rise. And if they do, the Russian 1793 will be at hand; the reign of terror of these half-Asiatic

serfs will be something unequaled in history; but it will be the second turning point in Russian history, and finally place real and general civilization in the place of that sham and show introduced by

to-day. He goes for his health and rest. The Emperor, Alexander II, has just cent to the St.

Petersburg Library a copy richly bound with the Imperial arms, of the edition just published of the oldert MS. of the Greek Bible now in existence. This MS. dates from the fourth or fifth century, and is the oldest authentic original of the New Testaments. Cardinal Mat commenced editing it in 1828; it has just been completed by other hands, and is now for the first

time open to the public. Among the many stock companies lately formed in St. Petersburg, is one under the auspices of the Duke of Mecklenburg to build chesp and healthy lodging for the poor. The capital, \$160,000, was all taken immediately. The Emperor, the two Empresses, and all the Imperial family are among the stockholders.

MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, we have received our Mexican exchanges to the 30th ult. from Vers Cruz, and to the 27th from the City of Mexico.

The Vera Cruz Progress contains the following items of news:

Gen La Llave has occupied Jalapa with the Federal orces under his command. On the night of the 20th, the Federal General, Trejo.

On the night of the 20th, the Federal General, Trejo, took the town of Huntasco, after a hard hight, in which he captured seventy-two prisoners, all of whom he relieved from the penalty of death in the name of his Government, which had approved the act.

The same journal gives the following account of the revolution in the capital:

When the citadel pronounced in the afternoon of the 23d, the movement was followed at all the other points where troops were stationed, excepting the Palace; and at 91 at night Zoloaga was overthrown and had left the Palace, taking refuge in the house of the British Minister, where he still remained at the latest and at 9] at right Zuloaga was overthrown and had left the Palace, taking refuge in the house of the British Minister, where he still remained at the latest date, notwithstanding that a convention had been entered into with Gen. Robles, under which the liberty and security of his person was guaranteed in the territory under the junediction of the new authorities. Before flying, Zuloaga took possession of \$20,000, which were in the treasury, and divided them among his adherents, reserving \$8,000 for himself.

On the 27th the Committee appointed by Gen. Robles, composed of Don Velente Mejis, Augustin del Rio and Don Jose M. Esteva, left the capital for the purpose of conferring with the authorities at Vera Cruz.

Cordova and Orizaba were in possession of the Federal forces, they having been evacuated by the troops

ral forces, they having been evacuated by the troops of the Government of Mexico.

All the political prisoners in the capital had been berated.

THE ROBLES PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

From the El Progress of Vera Crux, Dec 25.

On the Eld icst, the garrison of Mexico pronoun and in favor of the plan we now communicate, and which in favor of the plan we now communicate, and which we have received, accompanied with a circular of Don Manuel Robles, wherein he has declared that he has necepted the invitation addressed to him to place himself at the head of the movement. In the considerations of said plan it is said that D. Miguel M. Echeagaray agrees with the new pronunciamicato.

To the inhabitant of the Republic in the City of Mexico on the 23d of December, 1838.

The undersigned chiefs and officers, assembled in the barracks of San Angastin, considering that there is no

The undersigned chiefs and officers, assembled in the barracks of San Augustin, considering that there is no doubt that the situation wherein the Republic finds itself, imperiously demands the adoption of some prompt and energetic resolutions in order to avoid that the evils under which it now suffers be aggravated by the division of the armed force.

Considering that, in order to arrive at the pacification of the country, it is necessary that the actual government cease to exist, because experience has proved that neither itself nor the so-called constitutional order on residence on the physical and moral force

tional one can reckon on the physical and meral force necessary for obtaining the peace of the republic, those good results will not be attained by the establishment of a rew administration, if it does not rely on the sup-

of a rew administration, if it does not rely on the sup-port of public opinion, and more particularly on that of peaceable, wealthy, and industrious citizens, who have the most to suffer under the state of anarchy and dis-order wherein we are living.

Considering that this support can only be hoped for when the persons who are to give it have due partici-pation in the organization of the government, and in the election of the public functionaries, and that by this means alone that containity and union so indispensable in the present crisis can exist between society and the armed force.

Considering that, provided there be in our actual Considering that, provided there be in our actions situation any reme by, it can come only from the nation, that the latter shall constitute itself freely, and give itself a government which, supported by the men of good faith of sill parties, shall render justice to all and establish security and order.

Considering that, in order to obtain this result, it is indispensable to establish a provisional administration which shall begin the work of conciliation, proceeding the state of the state of

with importiality, justice and energy, whose origin shall flow from the popular will as far as permitted by the short space of time wherein it is necessary to esthe short space of time wherein it is necessary to tablish it, and whose chief shall be elected freely.

tablish it, and whose chief shall be elected freely.

Considering that within this short time no other expedient can be employed in order to ascertain public opinion but that of having recourse to the respectable inhabitants of the whole republic who, on account of the war itself, have abandoned their residences, who well know and represent the ideas of their respective localities, and who to-day are in this capital.

Considering that the proclamation by the armed force of any political plan whatever, the designation by it of a candidate, and its support of any personal ambition whatever, would only contribute to render the situation pore difficult and to extend still farther

ambition whatever, would only contribute to render the situation more difficult and to extend still farther the civil war.

Considering that the nation only should solve the

social and political questions of the actual struggle-that it is its concern not only to constitute itself de-finitely, but also to give itself freely, a provisional ad-ministration, and that the army is only to support and assist its sovereign will, and bearing in mine that his Excellency Gen. D. Miguel Maria Echesgaray, in the name of the forces under his command, with remark-able disinterestedness, has manifested his consent to these ideas and his desire to see the plan he proclaim-ed in Ayutla on the 20th nlt. moduled in the part con-cerning the provisional administration—

ed in Ayatia or the 30th hit, modified in the part con-cerning the provisional administration—
We, the undersigned, have adopted and proposed to our fellow-citizens the following plan:
ART. I. The government established in Mexico in consequence of the plan of Tacabaya, is discovated.
ART. 2. A popular junta, which shall most in this capital, composed of persons from all parts of the re-public and the different classes of society, of approved public and the differences and probity, without dis-tinction of political party, shall, as a representation of the nation, proceed to establish a provisional admini-tration, nominating the person that is to exercise the supreme power fixing the bases to which he shall con-ficablinating and descripting the mode and form in fine himself, and determining the mode and form in which he shall call upon the nation in order that it

may freely constitute itself.

ART. 3. The said justs shall be convoked within the Art. 3. The said justs shall be convoked within the shortest space of time possible, by a commission composed of the first of the political authorities of this capital that may adopt this plan, of a person nominated by the Genetal-in-Chief of the Eastern Division, and of another nominated by the chief of this garrison, and shall terminate its labors within five days, counted from its installation, to which said it is to proceed by shortening the procedures, and without any other discussion but that necessary for laying down the propositions and successions.

cussion but that necessary for laying down the propositions and suggestions.

ART. 4. As soon as the provisional basis shall have been adopted, the person nominated for exercising the supreme power shall take the necessary oath before the very same junta, which will be dissolved when the Provisional Government is regularly constituted.

ART. 5. His Excellency Gen. D. Manuel Robles Penneta shall be invited to take the command in chief of the forces garrisoning this capital until the establishment of the Previsional Government.

(Here follow the signatures.)

CIRCULAR OF GENERAL ROBLES.

[Here follow the signatures.]

I have the honor to send you a copy of the plan pro-laimed this morning by this garrison.

I have accepted the honorable invitation addressed o me to place myself at their head, as well to corres-ond to their confidence as because the principles laid own in the plan seem to me to be conformable with

down in the plan seem to be to reason and patriotism.

I am convinced that, being aware of this, you will lend your important services to the happy result of a movement so much justified.

Deign to accept on this ground my distinguished esteem and consideration. God and liberty!

MANUEL ROBLES PEZUELA.

FROM TABASCO.

From the New-Orlegas Picapane, Jan. 7.

We are indebted to Captain Peterson, of the W. W.
Harkness, from Tabasco Dec. 28, for favors. The
latest dates for aished as are the El Democrata, the offipaper of that State, up to the 221 ult.

interesting. The editor looks as the distracted state of the country with some hope, and records the efforts made to mite the good men is an attempt to sustain the cause of constitutional librity. The Governor of the State has published a card, is which he arges the importance of prompt, effective union of all who are real patriots, to arrest the bendeauty to rois. There is no business of consequence in Tabasco, the distracted state of the country giving foreigners no confidence in the safety of property.

-The Rev. S. J. Mey of Syracuse sails for Europe

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Pron The St. Louis Republican, Jan. 12.

Among the passengers by the Pacific Railroad last evening, was Gen. Wm. Peiham, Surveyor General of New Mexico, on his way to Washington. Prior to his departure from Santa Fé, he placed his office under the charge of David V. Whiting, csq., who will act as Surveyor General in his absence.

The Assembly of New-Mexico passed resolutions recommending the reappointment of Gen. Peinam to the office of Surveyor General of the Territory.

Col. Bonneville, U. S. A., and Col. Colline, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, left Santa Fé on the 14th of September for Fort Denance, to enter into peace negotiations with the Navajos, but it was doubtful

begotiations with the Navajos, but it was doubtful whether they would arrive before the expiration of the

The Gazete gives the proceedings of the United States District Court at Tacs, Judge Boone presiding. The cares that excited the most interest were those of the Territery vs. E. N. De Pew and vs. Priest Peter John Monnicum. Mr. Barry sends us the charge to the jury in the latter case, in which the Judge appears to review the cutire evidence adduced upon the trial. The deceased and the prisoner at the bar were, at the time of the normality, of of America that, both officiating me of the poisoning, of of August last, both officiating ergymen of the Catholic Church at Moro, in this locese. The former, Father Abel, upon his death ed, persisted in accusing the prisoner as his marderer,

diocese. The former, Father Abel, upon his death bed, persisted in accusing the prisoner as his marderer, after having been repeatedly warned by one of the witnesses of the importance of such an accusation.

The bottle of wine containing the fatal poison was that used at the Holy Sacrament or in saying mass at the altar, and the dying priest declared that no one but himself and the accused had or could have access to the wine. It was established, however, that though this was very probably true, the contrary was possible. So fixed did the belief appear to be in Father Abel to at Father Monnicum was his murderer, that when the latter was suggested as the prest to officiate at the deathbed, the former replied that he "did not want his murderer to administer to bim"—that he "did not want Monnicum's name to be mentioned to him, for that the person who had poisoned him was for the avidence was "did not want Monnicum's name to be mentioned to him, for that the person who had poisoned him was unfit to administer the Sacrament." The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and we understand that in the opinion of most persons who heard the trial, it was not at all conclusive of the guilt of the prisoner, whom the jury, after a short absence, found not guilty by the following verdict: "Nosotros, los miembros del pequeno jurado unanimente ballames sin culpa al acusado."

Mr. Yost writes from Fort Defiance, New Mexico,

The ladians are complying with the terms of the armistice as fast as they can. The term express on the 20th irst, by waich time, doubtless, everything will be ready to conclude a treaty of amity and persoe, which will prove lasting and permanent. Yesterday they brought in five animals—ten mules and five horses which they had taken from the garrison. A few days after the granting of the armistice the principal chiefs met and elected as their head chief a young man of intelligence and wealth, named Herrera. Since that they have been busily engaged in hunting up our animals.

The Indians continue to come in every day. The The Indians continue to come in every day. The most affecting and pitaful appeals are made to our sympathies and Christian and human impulses. Old Zarchlos Larges, who is the war chief, embraced the knees of Col. Miles, and plead in the name of the cross for pence. His wife, wringing her hands as if in distress, and the tears streaming down her cheeks, embraced the Colonel and the agent, and prayed, for the sake of the women and children, for pity's sake, and for the sake of God and of the "light of day," to give them peace. While their appeals could not fail to touch the tenderest sympathies of the heart, the response had to be to them that the terms were known to them upon which peace would be granted, and that

spouse had to be to thein that the terms were known to them upon which peace would be granted, and that they must be compiled with. Everything the Indians can de will be dere.

These Indians live under a radical Democracy, or, rather, a "fierce Democracie," as De Tocqueville expresses it. There is a want of concentrated power. Every man has his voice in the nation's affairs, as well as the women; and thence there will be much difficulty for the chiefs with whom we have to treat to enforce their own wishes, or get from the ragamuffin and peluse anything which such characters may possess. But I am convinced of the good faith of the buse anything which such characters may pos-But I am convinced of the good faith of the sess. But I am convinced of the good rain of the chiefs, of their humility and perfect willingness to meet the demands of the commander of the expedition. The tribe is now much scattered in consequence of the war. At least two thousand of them are down with Sandeval, who, under the guise of friendship and peace, harbors those with whom we are warring, who dies to his band.

ee to his band. Many of the thefts charged against these Indians Many of the thefts charged against these Indians have been committed by Sandoval's people. Not one theft charged to these bands out of ten is committed by them. Sandoval's people do it, as is well known by every intelligent man in the Rio Abajo, and then a bill is brought in against these bands, because, for sooth, the blindness of certain officials enable them to acquit with ut hearing this old reprobate, without even a suspicion. I would rather at any time rely upon any man in the Navaje nation than Sandoval, who I believe to be the most consummate hypocrite in the

HORRIBLE SUFFERING UPON THE

TEN MEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

Mr. John M. Guthrie returned from Salt Lake City a few days sizee, and gave The Workly Argus the fol-lowing account of the horrible sufferings which he and his companions endured from the cold weather on

the plains and in the mountains:

Mr. G. left Salt Lake City on the 27th of November, with the mail on packed animals, in company with G. A. Beardley, of New-York. It had been snowing for seven or eight days before Mr. G. left the valley. The grow was from one to eix test deep in the Fig Mountains, and they had to tramp the snow to pass with their animals. Second day out the snow pass with their animals. Second day out the snow was so deep that the company got lost and lay out all ght, and the men in charge of the mail had their t and hands frozen, and the boots had to be cut off cir feet the next morning.

their feet the next morning.

The third day they made Bridger at sunset, and, after traveling about twenty miles, got lost again, and were compelled again to lie down in the snow till mornafter traveling about twenty lines, so a will morning. Fourth day they made Big Sandy Station, and left there about 2 o'clock in the evening, and traveled twenty miles, wind blewing from the east. The storm increased so as to prevent them from seeing five feet ahead, and compelled them again to lay up. They camped in a hollow, and during the night snow drifted on them to the depth of three feet. Here the whole company almost froze. Mr. G. states that his feet and legs were so numb as to be almost unable to stand up. The mail men, having no bedding, were compelled to walk around all night to keep from freezing. Fifth day—Left early in the morning; traveled eight miles; one of the mail men's face ard hands froze, and the other was so far froze as to be almost saleep. Mr. G. here finding that the men would freeze, took them off and made them walk. They then turned and went back 28 miles to Big Sandy. The next day the wind ceased, and they started in company with Mr. Ashton, the mail agent. They reached the footh Pass at dark.

back 28 miles to Big Sandy. The next day the wind ceased, and they started in company with Mr. Ashton, the mail agent. They reached the South Pass at dark. Here the wind raised again; the snow being drifted from five to ten feet deep, and they again became lost; for three or four hours they wandered round in hopes to find the road, and their only hope was to face the wird in order to reach Sweet Water, which they did. They then attempted to travel down this stream, but the drifted snow was so deen as to be impressable.

wird in order to reach Sweet Water, which they did.
They then attempted to travel down this stream, but
the drifted snow was so deep as to be impossable.
They escaped, and Mr. Ashton froze one of his feet
while in the bed.

In the morning they left mules, mail and all, and
took it about down Sweet Water on the ice. Mr.
Ashton begged to be left in the bed, as they had to
cut the boots off his feet. Mr. G. pulled off his
buffalo moccasins and put them en Mr. Ashton—leaving his feet with only a deer skin moccasin on. The
whole company concluded their time was growing
short, but like heroes, made a desperate effort—part
of the time carrying Mr. Ashton. They reached a
station-house about ten miles distant. They then had
some hopes of making the trip, although the thermoneter stood twenty-seven degrees below zero. Mr.
Sanders, the surveyor on the new road south of
Laramie, had Mr. Miller stationed at this place with a
barometer and thermometer in order to take notes of
the weather. The oldest mountaineers, one in particular, who lives close to the station, states that it
was the coldest weather they had experienced for
thirty years.

They set Mr. Ashton after lying over three or four

thirty years.

They left Mr. Ashton after lying over three or four They left Mr. Ashton after lying over three or four days. While here the St. Joseph mail arrived—Mr. Garvis, the Indian Agent for the Snakes, coming through with it. They had nine mules frozen around their camp fire—some within two feet of it. The men ail had their hands and feet frozen, and lay four days within eight miles of the station, unable to get in. Here Majors and Russell had ten men frozen to death. They attempted to follow the train, and became lost and freze. While here the Sait Lake mall of December 4 overtook Mr. G. and having no men to send ber 4 overtook Mr. G., and having no men to sen with the mail, Mr. G. took charge of it and brought to Laramie, where he met an agent having men. Mr. to Laranne, were he met an agent having men. Mr.

6. took the coach, in company with four other pas
sergers; below Laranne they had but little snow, and
the reads were good most of the time. They found
men at almost every station on the road, frozen. They
met Mr. Hockaday at Cotton Wood Springe, on his
way up with nules to supply the mail stations. From
here the roads became modely and the creaks bion. here the reads became muddy and the creeks high and in some places they had to swim the mules.

People, in Bultimore, when they meet in the more ing now, do not inquire, "How do you do?" but ask, "How are your pipes?" the great danger and affliction being the freezing up of the water conduits. FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Boston Journal.

Correspondence of The Boston Journal.

The Territorial Legislature assembled here at non-vesterday. The Heuse was called to order by Hagh S. Walsh, eaq., the Secretary of the Territory. Mr. Walsh rose to his present position from the post of coal extraction to the coal carrier in the effice of Gov. Walker, and feels the dignity of his present elevation to an alarming degree. One would suppose from his deportment that he owned to whole Territory in fee simple. He is a native New Yorker, but lived in South Carolina long enough to acquire the habits of a negro driver.

When the certificates of membership were produced in the House, it appeared that he had so far given up to public opinion as to give the certificates in Leaves worth County to the Free State members. In Desphan County, however, he had given them to the Pro-Slavery members, though they had so little shades a right to them that not one of them has approved here a clares his state.

class his stat.

As soon as a temporary organization had been at feeted, by calling Dr. J. B. Irwin of Atchaon Count to the chair, and electing C. H. Branscomb of Larrence Secretary protein. a Committee on Coatesta Elections was appointed, and the House took a recent at 3 p. m. Pending the adjournment, however, some lively sparring took place between Mr. Branscomb and Judge Wright of Quintaro, on the subject the Demindan delegation.

some lively sparring took place between Mr. Brascomb and Judge Wright of Quintaro, on the subject
of the Deniphan delegation.

In the afternoon, when the House reassembled, a se
port was at once presented, admitting the Free-Stag
Deniphan members to their seats. Mr. Walsh was
sent for to administer to them the oath of office, bay
refused to do so until the House should be permanently
organized. They were therefore sworn in under a reclution of the House, by the Secretary pro tem.

The House now proceeded to effect a permanent exganization by electing the following officers: Speaker,
A. Larzalier of Doniphan; Clerk, B. P. Ayres of
Line County; Assestant, B. P. Elder of Frankli,
Centry; Journal Clerk, A. D. Richardson of Sunner,
Enrolling Clerk, S. C. Smith of Lawrence; Debet
Clerk, J. M. Fank of Wysndot; Choplain, the Rev,
E. Nute, ir., of Lawrence; Sergeant-st-Arms, G. P.
Warren of Palmyra.

The House then adjourned until evening.
In the Council, C. W. Babecck, Mayor of Lawrence was reelected President, and A. S. Divinny of
Olathe was chosen Clerk.

In the evening, the inaugural of Governor Medary
was received and read.

The following preamble and joint resolutions passed
the House, and will probably be adopted in the Council to-day.

Warrent, The Legislature of the Territory of Kausas has

the House, and will probably be adopted in the Coucil to-day.

Wherevs, The Legislature of the Territory of Kassas inquired by law to meet at the capital of said Territory; us
wherevs, there is at said capital such deficiency of suitals
rooms, hotel accommodations, and other conveniences as beariously interfere with the progress of Legislative business; as
where; therefore be it
Resolved, By the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the
Territory of Kassas, that we do adjourn at 12 o'check m., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, K. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, K. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, K. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C. T., m.
Tourday, Jan. i, to meet at the City of Lawrence, C.
This recolution makes Mr. Waish swear worse than
our army in Flanders. He is a heavy owner in Lecompton, and is exceedingly anxious that the Legislature shall remain here. He refuses stationery to the
members, and even it timates that their pay will be
withheld if they go to Lawrence. Governor Medary
and the company of the company of the contract reasonable. withheld if they go to Lawrence. Governor e more reasonable.

THE WANDERER CASE.

The libel against the yacht Wanderer contains eleven distinct counts, of which the first and eleventh

cleven distinct counts, of which the first and eleventh are as follows:

First. That he said yacht, schooner or vessel, called Wanderer, of the burden of two mundred and thirty-four time and risty-four interty-fifth parts of a tan, or thereshouts, being the property of a citizen or citizens of the United States, was here to be to written or about the third day of July, in the year dour Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, by same person or persons, being a citizen or critizens of the United States, or residing within the same, to the said attorney unknown, to residently misself or themselves, of for some other person or persons, either himself or themselves, of for some other person or persons, either as matter, factor or factors, owner or owners, fitted, equipped and prepared, within a port of the United States—that is to all within the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolia, and within the jurisdiction of the United States—for the propose of carrying on trade or traffic in alaves to some foreign country, to the said attorney unknown, contrary to the president of the first section of the act of Congress, approved on the 17th day o, March, 1794, entitled "An Act to prohibit the earlying on the alave-trade from the United States to any foreign place or country." place or country."

Elevant. That on or about the 5th day of October, in the yet of our Lord one thousand elait hundred and fifty-eight, direct negroes, mulations and persons of color not being inhebition for the first of the States, or Territories of the United States, were taken on board of, received and were transported by the said yacht Wanderer, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, were taken on board of, received and were transported by the said yacht Wanderer, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, or other person or persons to be provided to the property of the purpose of the constant of the form another foreign place or country, for the purpose or hoding such persons as slaves or to be held to service and the contrary to the provisions of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the act of Corners of the fourth section of the fourth sec

The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Gazette writes:
"From intelligence received here, no doubt exists

"From intelligence received here, no doubt exists but the Africans recently landed in Georgia were brought over in the yaont Wanderer, which was purchased in New-York for her superior sailing qualities and accommodations, and fitted out expressly for this abominable tradic, as a pecuniary speculation. The venture may have cost some ferty or fifty thousand dolars in all, including a liberal bounts to the sailors, who are likely to be the only sufferers, though the projectors are well known to everybeen but the very vigilar officers of the law. It is intimated that a quarter of a midion was the profit which four or five person divided, but when we reflect that eighty or nicety a three will not be many to envy the shares is guilty gains, every dollar of which must leave a stall behind that no waters can wash out, and a memory that will clieg to the blighted posterity of those who have thus trafficked in blood.

have thus trafficked in blood.

"The attempt to withdraw public attention from the real criminals, by a rumor that the Wanderer oay served as a tender to an undiscovered slaver, is a west device, which has not misled anybody but such as desired to be deceived. Her internal construction we so arranged as to be readily removed, and replace when the cargo was delivered. This was done in such haste, that many positive traces were left which funish conclusive circumstantial proof of the piratics service in which she was lengaged. To the credit the South, it may be said that there is but one may ber from that section who openly avows himself is layor of the reopening of the slave-trade. M. McRae of Mississippi, occupies that 'bad eminence.'

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE. The British screw-steamship City of Mancheste sailed on Saterday for Liverpool, with the mails for Europe and 141 passengers.

When the passenger-ship Isaac Wright was on in a week ago, and all hope of saving her had been give up, she was towed up the river to the Scope, so that she might be scuttled, out of the way of the other ships. Some of the guns of her Majesty's fright Hastings were fired into her at a short range, with the contraction of the saving of the saving to say, not strong to say the say, not strong to say the say that strong to say the say the say that say the say that say the say that say the say the say that say the say the say the say that say the say that say the say the say that say the say that say the say that say the say that say the say the say that say the say that say the say that say the say the say that say the say that say the say th Hastings were fired into her at a short range, what we we wo adding in the sinking; but strange to say, now that she lies dry, it is apparent that not a single she penetrated her hull. This being the fact, the question naturally suggests itself, of what are are such guns in naval warfare, and more particularly when war ship are built of shouter timber than the merchant service. With regard to the Isaac Wright, no good can be made of her built, and she will have to be broke up.

[By Telegraph.] KEY WEST, Jan. 10, 1861 The United States steamor Metscomet arrived of the Sth, with mechinery damaged and short of coal. The brig Wingold, from Maustitian bound to New-York, we in port. The crew had been sick but were convalencent. The brig Booch Benner, from Mainstitian bound to New-York, and the brig short Benner, from Mainstitian bound to New-York, had been ashore on the Marquase Shoat but got off on the 16 with the sanistance of the wreckers. The ship Oregon, from New-Orleans for New-York, arrived at the 5th, heating and for repairs, which would probably came a limit detection.

Bris Everein.

short detention.

Brig Enterprise, from New-York, had arrived in distress, hav-ing encountered a hurrionne. It was feared her cargo was dan-

Brig Seguin, from Baltimore, bound to Cube, had been brought in by wreckers, and would be libeled for salvage.
Schooner James Henry, from Bockland, bound to New Geleans, put in in distress.
Ship Edward Peters, from Bucksport, Me., via New York bound to New Orleans, got anhore on the did on the Tortoph but got of and proceeded. Damage unknown.
Many small vessels had put it from stress of weather.

FROM HAVANA,-The United States Mail steamship

New-Orleans Jan. 5 for New-York, via Havans, & which port she arrived on the morning of the 8th, and sailed on the 9th, and arrived at this port on Saturdsy

Philadelphia, Gustavus Harrison commanding,

The Philadelphia landed and transferred 110 passes-gers at Havana, and brings 26 passengers and a full cargo for New-York. The United States Mail steamship Granada, Capt-Berrymen, arrived at Havana on the 8th, and wo

stil again for Arpinwall on the 9th. There was little of interest occurring at Havens. Stock of Sugar on hand, 27,000 boxes.

The Philadelphia experienced heavy weather in the Gulf of Mexico.